

Nearly an accurate copy of letter sent to S. J. Austin -  
Boston

Columbia College (D. C.)  
Jan. 7<sup>th</sup> 1847

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 25<sup>th</sup> is rec<sup>d</sup>. and in answer, I have to say  
that the Cause of your Brother's Removal from College, was, his  
having interfered, unnecessarily - as it was deemed, under the Circumst-  
ances - improperly, in the Relations between Capt. Haynes - the Steward  
of the College, & his Servants - The facts so far as they are known  
to us, are simply these - Mr. Haynes a gentleman of wealth & stand-  
ing, came from Va. to take Charge of the Stewardship of the Coll. with the  
laudable purpose of aiding it, by his means - his Influence & his Lab-  
ours - bringing a No. of his Servants (Slaves) with him. Some formality  
under certain Circumstances - is required, in bringing Slaves into the Dis-  
trict - but Capt. H. took the best of legal Counsel, & acted accordingly - Some  
little time since, it appears, two of his best Servants - either of their own accord,  
or instigated by others - formed the design, secretly, of course, of attempting  
to gain their Freedom - by taking advantage of some supposed informality,  
in the mode of their Introduction here - They made known their Plan, to  
your Bro<sup>r</sup> - as he says, after it was commenced by one of them at least, & ap-  
plied to him for aid - He seems to have entered, with a good deal of zeal,  
& earnestness, into their plan - to have afforded them aid & encouragement, &  
to have solicited others - northern young men, to join him in it - clandestinely,  
of course - And this seems to have been his first act of indiscretion & of  
wrong, in the case - He sh<sup>d</sup>. have considered his Relations to Capt. Haynes, &  
the Coll. & that an interference in a matter of this sort & in such a way, w<sup>d</sup>. be at-  
tended with very bad consequences both to himself & others - He must have  
known it w<sup>d</sup>. be regarded by Capt. Haynes, by others - as a direct Conspiracy  
with his Servants - against his rights & interests - as aiding & abetting in an at-



tempt to wrest from him those who were not entitled to their freedom as he sup-  
posed & now supposes, & that on the best legal authority - and that it w<sup>d</sup>. awaken  
against him the strong & indignant feelings of those with whom he was associated.  
He may say he tho<sup>t</sup>. it was right - He supposed they were entitled to their freedom,  
by law - admitting he did - He was not required to interfere - & he sh<sup>d</sup>. have con-  
sidered, with the consequences especially of such <sup>kind of</sup> interference - and then told  
them, that, situated as he was, he c<sup>d</sup>. not do them the one paramount obli-  
gation to others - & th<sup>o</sup>. he wished them well he c<sup>d</sup>. not interfere <sup>especially</sup> in the <sup>clandestine</sup> manner they  
proposed. - Or, if he considered his obligation to them, paramount, he might have  
separated himself from Coll. - thus not have involved others in trouble, or viola-  
ted his obligations to them - & or sh<sup>d</sup>. not then have had the right to interfere with  
his Court - or have been injured by it - at least, to the same extent, however in-  
proper, or inexpedient, in itself - or might have tho<sup>t</sup>. it to be - Or he might have  
gone openly, to Capt. Haynes, & told him what he intended to do & thus have  
avoided one of the worst features of the Case - the appearance of secretly plotting  
& combining with his Servants against his rights & interests - But in sup-  
posing they were entitled to their freedom, by law - he seems to have been either  
willingly, or too easily misled - In regard to one of them, at least - the one he par-  
tially aided - (of the other I know less) - there does not seem to be any ground, for such  
a supposition - all the legal authorities of any weight I have reason to believe  
are decidedly against it - and he sh<sup>d</sup>. not have hazarded so much as he was  
known to be at stake - on such an uncertainty - Some of his best friends, I un-  
derstand - advised him against it, & earnestly dissuaded him from the under-  
taking - representing the evils that w<sup>d</sup>. follow - to himself, & others - and were the  
only ones who consented to join with him at first - afterwards withdrew, & left him  
to act alone - & perhaps, he did not follow the advice given - but went on  
furnishing one of the Servants with money, & a note anonymous & without address  
- but to be directed to a Lawyer - when suddenly, the Plot was discovered - the  
Servants were immediately removed to Va - and the one which he had particu-



early aide, promptly gave up the name of you & Dr. as his aider & abettor - exhibiting the note he had written, & the money he had given him - This - as was to be expected - as I suppose the expected - produced a very strong & indignant feeling against himself for such a course of procedure - a degree of excitement & irritation for a time, in Coll. which it required all the skill & authority of the Faculty, to control - They did, however, control it so that no outbreak or violence, was committed or attempted - On learning from your Brother, the nature & extent of his participation in the affair - the Faculty tho. proper to require his immediate <sup>separation</sup> from Coll. not by an open expulsion but by an immediate removal - This W. probably has been necessary, on his own account - but the Faculty felt it their duty to adopt that form of action in order to vindicate themselves from any countenance, or ~~toleration~~ of such a course of conduct in any student - We deeply regret the occurrence - as one which is attended with evil & only evil, to all concerned - It cannot but be an injury - to some extent, at least to himself - an injury to the Coll. - to Capt. Haynes & to the servants themselves - and seems likely to be productive of no good, to any body, in any quarter - (and what aggravates the reflection, is that it seems to have promised no essential benefit, to any one - even at first - Capt. Haynes is esteemed an exemplary & respectable Ch<sup>r</sup>. man - He is a human master - treating his servants well - providing amply for them & quite as indulgent towards them, as is probably for their good - if they are to be kept as servants, at all - and their task is an easy one - I think neither of them have done half as much as mine, who are hired, & who do what they please - and one of them at least - I think those who know him best, w<sup>d</sup>. scarcely expect, if left to himself - w<sup>d</sup>. be any thing better than an idle & worthless vagabond, upon soc<sup>y</sup>. - The other might, perhaps, have done better, yet I think few persons w<sup>d</sup>. expect him to be any better off than he was before - if as well)



1. This woman w.<sup>d</sup>. permit, in his family, for a moment - either north, or S. - and treated as both he, & Capt. H. were in regard to the Coll. it c<sup>d</sup>. not but be attended with the most ruinous consequences -

If the Relations of Capt. H. with his Servants displeased him - or was a source of annoyance to him - why did he not return from the Coll. - the road was wide enough - there was no constraint - he came here voluntarily - he might have gone at his pleasure -

4. Before he began this affair, he might have tasted a hon. dismission, so far as I know of one which he pleas<sup>d</sup>. - others than said himself as though an innocent of trouble why sh<sup>d</sup>. he have been willing thus tho. to <sup>his friends</sup> ~~himself~~ - unnecessarily - nay almost wantonly - to involve himself - the Coll. <sup>his friends</sup> ~~said~~ around him, in a scene of confusion & produced injuries - to others - if not to himself which he might labour in vain - perhaps, for a lifetime to repair? -

2. I suppose he had, when he left the hope that at a suitable time - if he desired he might, perhaps, obtain from the Faculty, such a statement of his case as w<sup>d</sup>. allow of his being admitted to another Coll. to complete his course - I can only say - I suppose - much, in regard to this, will depend upon his future course - and I hope nothing will occur - to increase the pain which we now feel on his acc<sup>t</sup>. -



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plete

Columbian College, D. C.  
Feb. 7 1847

Mr. H. J. Arnold.

Sir. Yours of the 28<sup>th</sup> ult. came to hand on Tuesday last, & has rec'd. as early attention as the other engagements of the Faculty w<sup>o</sup>. permit. In answer to your Inquiry, I am requested to say that the Cause of your being "inquired to leave College" your having interfered in a manner which, under the circumstances, the Faculty deemed very improper & wrong.

Your second Inquiry is answered in this Reply to the first. In answer to the 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> all that the Faculty deem it necessary now to say, will be found in the Remarks which follow.

The principal Points to which they w<sup>o</sup>. refer, as constituting the wrong & impropriety of your Course - are these - 1<sup>st</sup>. Considering the relations in which you stood to the Coll. & to Capt. Haynes as its Steward - your interference, at all, in the matter of the Servants - as a student, you were brought into a Position with the Steward, which sh<sup>d</sup>. have forbidden your interfering with his family or domestic Relations, in any way - as a member of the College, you were bound to abstain from any acts or any course of Conduct not absolutely necessary - which w<sup>o</sup>. be calculated to produce difficulty or disturbance - or which w<sup>o</sup>. affect injuriously the Interests of the Inst<sup>n</sup> with which you were connected. If willing, yourself, to encounter the evils - whatever they might be - of such a course, you had no right, unnecessarily, to bring odium or injury upon others, or to prejudice, thereby, <sup>any</sup> important public Interest.

2<sup>nd</sup>. The Planning of your interference - It was secret - clandestine - and must have - as you know - or sh<sup>d</sup>. have known - upon the mind of Capt. Haynes - upon those of others - all the effect of a secret conspiracy - a combination with his Servants - against what he regarded as his rights & Interests - a course of con-



duct which w<sup>d</sup> not, for a moment, be permitted by any head or master of a family - any where - either North or South. "But you may say - an open - what w<sup>d</sup> be regarded by others, as a far more manly & honorable course - w<sup>d</sup> have defeated the object" Not if it was right one - an open procedure, I feel authorized to say - if the servants were legally entitled to their freedom - w<sup>d</sup> not have affected their legal rights, in the least - nor Capt. Haynes responsibility to grant them their rights. But you may plead still further - in justification or excuse - that you did not think it was wrong as you supposed they were entitled to their freedom "by law" - You did not know this - and even if you had, the remarks made under the first head, will fully apply -



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Columbian College D.C.  
Feb. 7 1845

Your Letter of the 28<sup>th</sup>. ult. is rec<sup>d</sup>. in answer, I  
am authorized, & requested to say that the Cause of your Removal  
from College, was an interference in the Relations between Capt. Hayes  
the Steward, & his Servants which, under the Circumstances was deemed  
highly improper, & wrong.

The Circumstances attending the removal, you  
say second Inquiry is answered, in the reply to  
the first. In regard to the 3<sup>d</sup>. Inquiry <sup>after a possible time</sup> ~~the~~ your future Course be such as to  
authorize it. The Faculty w<sup>o</sup>. no doubt, be willing to give, to the Faculty  
of any other Coll. to which you might choose to apply for admission as  
favorable a statement of your Case as Truth & Justice will allow.

The Principal Points which the Faculty consider as constituting the  
wrong & impropriety of your Course are 1<sup>st</sup>. Considering the Relations  
in which you stood to Capt. Hayes & the Coll. your interference at all,  
in the matter of the Servants. You were a member of the Coll. & were thus brought  
into a relation to the Steward, as one of its officers, which sh<sup>d</sup>. have forbid  
any interference, in any way, with his family or domestic Relations.

2<sup>d</sup>. The manner, of that interference. It was secret & clandestine & was done  
as you know & sh<sup>d</sup>. have known both to Capt. H. & to others all the appearance  
of a secret conspiracy - a combination with his Servants, against his  
rights & interests. But you may say, an open & what w<sup>o</sup>. be justified by them, as  
a manly & honorable Course. w<sup>o</sup>. have defeated the object. The answer is, not if  
it was right. If they were legally entitled to their freedom, an open interference w<sup>o</sup>.  
not be authorized, in paying. have affected in the least their legal rights. Nor  
Capt. H. responsibility, to grant them those rights. But you may plea, further



in excuse, or justification - that you did not know it was wrong, as you tho. they were  
entitled to their freedom, "by law" - Admitting this - the first remark, before made  
w<sup>o</sup>. in the view of the Faculty fully apply. You were not required to interfere  
(they <sup>exposed</sup> <sup>it</sup>), that under the Circumstances, your <sup>duty</sup> <sup>to others</sup> was paramount  
\* And you knew, that such interference w<sup>o</sup>. be productive of very serious Con-  
sequences, both to yourself & others - if found out - and the Faculty, therefore consid-  
ered that, under the Circumstances - your duty to others - to the Coll. & to those with  
whom you were associated - was paramount - you ought not to have acted -  
"But you did not know, that the servant whom you thus attempted to aid  
was entitled to his freedom, by law" - & in thus supposing, you allowed your-  
self to be, either willingly, or too easily, misled - indeed, the smallest meas-  
ure of prudence, or forecaution, in taking so important a step - w<sup>o</sup>. have  
shown you at once, that there was no ground for such a supposition - that there  
was no such law - as was portended, in Existence - I speak decidedly on this  
subject for I have before me the <sup>Law</sup> to which reference was <sup>doubtless</sup> <sup>made</sup> - together  
with the opinion of one of the ablest jurists in the Dist. - and a single glance, at  
the Law itself, is sufficient to show any reasonable man - that there was not a shadow  
of ground, for any such proceeding on the part of Abram - the servant - so that all  
the danger (according to your own view) was risked - all the bad consequences which  
you think w<sup>o</sup>. follow - if you sh<sup>d</sup>. happen to be found out - were hazarded - upon a  
mere supposition - that, one which proves to the slightest <sup>degree</sup> of obser-  
vation - to be a perfectly groundless one! - How then can such a course be jus-  
tified, or even excused - 3<sup>d</sup>. of a disregard of Consequences - this you know  
w<sup>o</sup>. be bad - in one (most important) direction, at least, - that a most important  
one - you even apprehended they w<sup>o</sup>. be terrible, <sup>to others as well as to yourself</sup> if you sh<sup>d</sup>. be found out - yet  
you disregarded them & this, for a very uncertain benefit to any one now  
at that vain attainment of that, depending upon a mere supposition -  
which upon the slightest examination, proved to be utterly groundless -  
Could this be right - The evils sh<sup>d</sup>. be great & certain - They too - if any, doubt



ful of attainment - may the last carefulness or attention w<sup>d</sup> have shown it to be in-  
-practicable! This is not true <sup>of benevolence</sup> - that has always a due regard to  
the means, as well as the end - We have no right to fix our eye even upon a pro-  
-spect - then rush to its attainment, at any cost, to ourselves or others - as the  
hazard <sup>or injury</sup> of every other interest, however important - If the means be objection-  
-able or wrong - the good (however otherwise desirable) is not within our reach - it is  
-beyond us, however otherwise - it is not attainable by us - If the opposite  
of this, <sup>as I understand it to be</sup> the sentiment which you intend to avow in your note - you are, indeed  
-labouring under an egregious error - it is a doctrine which w<sup>d</sup> justify, & has been used  
-to justify the worst acts, of which men are conscious - It is the trouble of man, in  
-which the frightful horrors of the Inquisition have been perpetrated - and a thou-  
-sands & tens of thousands, which the vile fanatics of every age have committed

And to show that we have not misapprehended your views in this matter - you  
-have told us in your note, that you "behold trouble, in the distance" that you "act  
-not <sup>considerately</sup> without" the harm doing you did, was <sup>done</sup> knowingly & purposely done -  
-thus being not ignorantly & from the impulse of the moment - but directly & delib-  
-erately in the face of that Law of Christ of Christ, which emphatically forbids  
-us to do evil, (to any extent) that good (however desirable) may come  
-and you expect to be justified, it w<sup>d</sup> seem, for very bad acts, <sup>violating my pains obliging a person to do</sup> injurious to others  
-sinuous to other important interests, on the plea, <sup>that things are justified in</sup> "that they will" & that you  
-acted from your "Constritions of duty" This will not do - it is not the Law of Benevo-  
-lence of Morality, even - Such a principle w<sup>d</sup> justify the grossest outrages upon the rights  
-& interests of others - if we but have what we suppose, to be a good object in view - It w<sup>d</sup>  
-make, & has made, the sacred name of Benevolence & Christianity, a cloak for the worst  
-crimes which stain the character of Humanity - That w<sup>d</sup> indeed be a terrible misap-  
-plication of the "Law of Christ" to which I suppose you refer - that of laying our rights  
-as ourselves - That the Law which that Law enjoins, "worketh no ill to his neighbor"  
-see Rom. 13. 10. Other considerations, affecting the Benevolence of the transaction,  
-might be drawn, from the Character of the servant, himself & the probable effect upon his  
-Character & Condition, of the attempt - had it even proved successful - which, as I have



said, was impossible - Abam altho' while under the direction & control of his master  
... provided for, as he was - esteemed a tolerably good servant - I think it w<sup>d</sup>. be the  
opinion of every one who know him well enough to judge - that when free he  
has become an idle, worthless, vagabond - sent forth to pursue the li<sup>ve</sup>. of those who  
proud upon the rights - the interests & the happiness of Soc<sup>y</sup> - Grossly ignorant  
vicious he is known to have been - is believed to have become so - since he has been  
more - kept under the influence of the notion, that he was to be free - But the  
city do not think it necessary or proper, to go further into details on the subject.

In every view which they can take of your conduct in this matter they deem it  
to have been - under the circumstances - extremely improper, & wrong - And they  
are sorry to find - from your letter - that, instead of feeling a full sense of the injury  
which you have done to yourself & others - of deeply regretting your conduct,  
of it - you seem disposed to justify it - Altho' such a disposition, & such  
a view of your duty & your obligations - they cannot see how you c<sup>d</sup>. ever have  
properly become a member of this Inst<sup>n</sup>. or, indeed of any other <sup>Proportion of your time</sup>  
Inst<sup>n</sup>. of all, with whom you are connected - must be sacrilegiously & wrong on you can  
fit along without difficulty anywhere - & you w<sup>d</sup>. be a cause of trouble to anyone  
or any community



Best Copy  
Complete!  
x 3. 2

Columbia College C. C.  
Feb. 7 1847

To H. J. Arnold.

Sir - Your Letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> ult. is recd.

in answer to your Inquiries, I am requested to say - That the Cause of your being "required to leave the College", was your having interfered, unnecessarily - & in a manner which, under the Circumstances - the Faculty deemed very improper & wrong - in the Relations existing between Capt. Haynes, the Steward & his Servants.

The Circumstances attending the removal, you know - Your second Inquiry is answered, in the briefly just given to the first. To the 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>, you will gather all the answer which is now deemed necessary, from the Remarks which follow -

The principal Points to which the Faculty w.<sup>d</sup> refer, as constituting the wrong & impropriety of your Course - are these - 1<sup>st</sup> - Considering the Relations in which you stood to the Coll. & to Capt. Haynes, as its Steward - your interference at all, in the matter of the Servants. You were a Student, & were thus not into a connexion with the Steward, which sh<sup>d</sup>. have forbid your interfering with his family or domestic Relations, in any way - as a member of the Coll. you were bound to abstain from any acts - not absolutely necessary - which w<sup>d</sup>. be calculated to produce difficulty or disturbance - or to affect injuriously the interests of the Inst<sup>n</sup>. with which you were connected - If willing to encounter the trials yourself, you had no right, unnecessarily, to conduct in such a manner as to bring odium or injury upon others - or to prejudice any important public Interest.

2<sup>d</sup>. The manner of your interference - It was secret - clandestine - & w<sup>d</sup>. have - as you know - or sh<sup>d</sup>. have known - to Capt. Haynes, & to others - all the appearance of a secret Conspiracy - a Combination with his Servants, against his rights & his interests - This w<sup>d</sup>. not be - for a moment, permitted - by any kind of a Faculty - any where -



but w<sup>d</sup> cause you to be driven, with indignation if not with violence - from the threshold  
- & the premises, whenever such a procedure should be known. But you may  
say - an open, & what w<sup>d</sup> be repaid by others, as a far more manly & honorable course  
- w<sup>d</sup> have defeated the object. Not if it was right. If the servants were legally entitled  
to their freedom, an open procedure - I feel authorized to say - w<sup>d</sup> not have affected  
in the least - their legal rights - nor Capt. H's responsibility to grant them those rights.  
But you may plead farther, in justification or excuse - that you did not think  
it was wrong - as you supposed they were entitled to their freedom, "by law". You did  
not know this - but if you did - the remarks under the 1<sup>st</sup> head, will fully apply -  
you were not required to interfere - you knew - according to your own admission - that  
very serious - perhaps disastrous consequences w<sup>d</sup> follow - both to yourself & others -  
if you sh<sup>d</sup> be found out. In the view of the Faculty - you sh<sup>d</sup> have considered your ob-  
ligations to others - growing out of your relations to the Coll. & to those with whom you  
were associated, as paramount - & not have interfered, in the manner proposed.  
But you did not know that the servant whom you attempted to assist - was "enti-  
tled to his freedom, by law". It was but a supposition, & that too, it w<sup>d</sup> seem, upon the  
slightest & most unsubstantial grounds. Indeed, the smallest measure of prudence  
or precaution, in taking so important a step, w<sup>d</sup> have shown you at once, that there  
was not the least ground for such a supposition - the truth is, there is no such law  
as was pretended - "designed to give their freedom to slaves situated as he was" - no  
law, even, requiring the Registration of such - On this subject, I speak advisedly  
for I have the Law before me, which was referred to - with the Commentary of one of  
the ablest Jurists in the District - and, indeed, a single glance at the Law, it-  
self, is sufficient to show any man of common understanding, that there was  
not the slightest even plausible ground, for any such proceeding on the part  
of the servant Abram. So that all the danger (according to your own view) was risked  
- all the bad consequences which you knew w<sup>d</sup> follow - if found out - were hap-  
- pily averted, upon a mere supposition - that upon the slightest examination, proved  
to be utterly groundless! How then can such a course be justified or even ex-  
cused?

2<sup>d</sup> - a disregard of consequences - This you know



w.<sup>d</sup>. be bad - you can apprehend they w.<sup>d</sup>. be terrible - perhaps, to others, as well as yourself - if you sh.<sup>d</sup>. be found out - and yet you disregarded them - You hazarded great & certain evils, for an object which you did not know w.<sup>d</sup>. be of any benefit to any one - & the attainment of that, even, depending upon a mere supposition, which had not the least foundation in fact - Could this be right?

This is not the Law of Benevolence - That has always a due regard to the rights & interests of others - & of all others - It looks to the means - as well as to the end -

We have no right to fix our eye, even upon a good object, & then rush to its attainment <sup>at any cost</sup> to ourselves or others - and at the hazard, or injury of any or every other interest, however important - If the means be objectionable or wrong, the good is not attainable by us - however otherwise desirable, it is not within our reach - & must be relinquished - The opposite of this, is that terrible & revolting maxim, that "The End, sanctifies (or justifies) the means." And if this is the sentiment, as I understand to be, which you intend to avow in your note - you are, indeed, laboring under a serious error - It is a doctrine which w.<sup>d</sup>. justify, & has been used to justify, the worst acts of which men were ever guilty - It is the terrible Popma, under which the frightful horrors of the Inquisition have been perpetrated - & under which the wildest fanatics of every age have committed their nameless atrocities -

To show that we have not misapprehended your views in this matter - you have told us that the harm & injury you have done - so far as you c.<sup>d</sup>. foresee it, was knowingly & purposely done - you "beheld trouble in the distance - you acted not without consideration" - & as you had said before, you knew "the consequences w.<sup>d</sup>. be very bad - if it was found out," thus going - not ignorantly or inconsiderately - from the impulses of the moment - as we had hoped - & supposed - even - but knowingly & deliberately - in the very face of that great Christian Law - which forbids, emphatically, that we sh.<sup>d</sup>. "do evil, that good may come" - i.e. evil, to any extent - that good, however desirable, may come - This is not only not Benevolence - but not morality, even. Such a Principle w.<sup>d</sup>. justify the grossest outrages upon the rights & interests of others. It w.<sup>d</sup>. make, & has made the sacred names of Benevolence & Christianity, a cloak for the worst crimes that



stain the character of man. If this is the view you take of the matter - it seems to  
be that conveyed in your note - it w<sup>d</sup>. indeed a terrible misapplication of the Law  
of Christ - which teaches us "to love our neighbor as ourselves" - for that is a "Love"  
which "worketh no ill to his neighbor" (See Rom. 13. 10)

Other Considerations  
affecting the W<sup>th</sup> involvement of the transaction, might be drawn from the Character of the  
Servant himself - & the probable effect upon his condition & Prospects - Had the attempt  
proved successful - altho<sup>g</sup> as I have said before - this was impossible - while under  
the control & direction of his master, well provided for as he was - Abram was  
estimated a tolerably good servant - but I think it w<sup>d</sup>. be the opinion of all who knew  
him well enough to judge - that if set free, he w<sup>d</sup>. have become an idle & worthless fel-  
low - a misapplication upon society - sent forth to pervert the n<sup>o</sup>. of those whose sole business  
it is - to press upon the rights - the interests & the happiness of the Community in  
which they live -



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Columbian Coll. D. C.  
Feb'y 1847

Dear Bro. Stow

Yours of the 22<sup>d</sup>. Inst. is just rec<sup>d</sup>. & altho' I regret the occasion which seems to have been chiefly instrumental in calling it forth - yet I am very happy to hear from you. The subject to which you allude, has indeed, caused us a good deal of anxiety - not it is true as to the course which our duty required us to pursue - for of that we have had but one opinion - & c. I have had but one - from the very beginning of the transaction - but in the peculiarly sensitive state of the public feeling, on the subject of Slavery from the difficulty of our action - & the question of placing the matter within any proper compass in such a light as w<sup>d</sup>. do justice to all the Parties concerned - We have published nothing from the Faculty - I have been extremely reluctant to do so - I disapprove, wholly of bringing the discipline or private relations of either Colleges - schools or families, unnecessarily before the public - They can rarely judge of them fairly or impartially & much oftener I think injure, than good is done to all concerned - as in this instance we have been up to making public statement of the facts in the case - especially as so many articles had appeared containing the grossest errors & misstatements - calculated to make a very bad & very wrong impression upon the public mind - but we have foreborne as it seemed to us undesirable thus to call out the public sentiment any more than was absolutely necessary - for if it sh<sup>d</sup>. appear with us the young man is ruined for a time - but if the contrary, we sh<sup>d</sup>. be injured. Bro. Sen. however, that the injury has come to the Coll. already - if your impression is true, of the "Statement of N. England" - I have no reason to doubt it - and whether it will be possible, by any statement of facts to counteract this sentiment, I do not know - I have written two or three private letters - not on purpose - but as I had occasion to write, to individuals in the hope that a simple statement of some of the principal facts & one or two of the points involved in the case w<sup>d</sup>. be all that was necessary to relieve the impression by the wrong & distorted representations which had been made, by interested parties, upon upon the public of all - "ex parte" - testimony - I had desired that one of those letters might be



shown to you - or its contents stated so that you might know some thing of the grounds upon which the Faculty acted - Have you seen it? (A tolerably fair statement of the Historical Facts, as given in the Letter of the Wash. Consp. of the Watch. in that paper of the 18<sup>th</sup> Inst. 71<sup>st</sup> by no means a clear statement of the Principles involved is given - or the Circumstances which form the Transaction its peculiar & distinctive Character - In the Ev<sup>g</sup> Journal, also, of the 12<sup>th</sup> Inst. some one, probably, to whom I had written has given in his own form - the view which he supposed the Faculty took - To both these, I will refer you with these qualifications I have stated - without going over the whole ground <sup>of stating the facts</sup> & submit to comment with it - The main points, as they presented themselves to the Faculty were - 1<sup>st</sup> The Secret & clandestine Character of the Transaction <sup>having all the appearance of a secret conspiracy</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> The combination with the servants of the Steward, against the <sup>his supposed</sup> rights (as he knew them to be) & as they really were - <sup>His R<sup>ts</sup> he is supposed to have</sup> <sup>intentionally</sup> ~~that~~ was an unbecomingly & dishonourable, & you may acc. to infer from - 3<sup>rd</sup> A want of due regard for the Proprieties of his situation - He was a member of the Coll. & as such, sustained Relations to the Steward, as one of its Officers - which sh<sup>d</sup> have forbid his tampering with his servants, at all - or <sup>interfering with</sup> from entering into any combination to break up his relations with them, especially if those relations were legalized, & especially known & approved - Perhaps I cannot give you a clear <sup>or better</sup> view of these points - than by stating a case - Suppose yourself - or Dr. Sharp, for instance sh<sup>d</sup> take some students into your house, to receive instruction, & the general direction of his moral & social Character - Then comes on <sup>who</sup> ~~he~~ applies for admission - (on like terms with others) ~~He is received~~ - You bestow upon him your daily care - give him the best instruction you are able - manifest ardour in his welfare - endeavor in all suitable ways to promote his Happiness & prepare him for future usefulness - You have servants - bound to you, by a legal obligation - as common in N.E. - in the case of apprentices & others - By & bye - your servants begin to show signs of discontent - then an appearance of moving - & suddenly it comes to your knowledge that they have actually commenced a Law-suit against you - to break their indentures - & on the point of leaving you i.e. running away - leaving you to a vexatious Law-suit, for their recovery - taking care to place themselves fully before you & reach - let the Case be decided which way it



will - and on Inquiring, you find that this student, in whom you have, perhaps felt a par-  
ticular interest, & towards whom you have shown special indulgence has been, for  
for some time, tampering with these servants - aiding & abetting & encouraging them in this  
course - with the full knowledge <sup>that they</sup> that it was trouble it was to cause you so much - the  
expense - the disorder & confusion it w<sup>d</sup>. bring upon your household - in a word to break you  
up - thro'g in your domestic household affairs - and as those with whom he was associated  
w<sup>d</sup>. naturally look with indignation upon such reckless & dishonourable conduct - it  
w<sup>d</sup>. throw all under your roof, into the uttermost disorder & confusion. Now I put it  
to yourself, what w<sup>d</sup>. you say to him - what w<sup>d</sup>. you do with him? I hazard nothing  
in predicting, that, first of all - you w<sup>d</sup>. dismiss him from your house - & say he had a  
lost your confidence & had rendered himself utterly unworthy to be a member of your  
family - In vain, w<sup>d</sup>. it be for him to say - I did not know it was wrong - I tho't that  
<sup>the y<sup>r</sup>. oversight or inadvertence, then</sup>  
was some flaw, in their instructions - by which they might be freed from you, & I was only  
helping them to try it - & to clear themselves from you, at any rate - as to the trouble it  
caused, it w<sup>d</sup>. cause to you nothing  
sh. Cause, in any quarter - I did not care - if I only got them away from you, - & so far from feeling regret  
for the injury he had done - I want to show that he was really sh. an offender  
ply. I know my own business - understand my relations to my servants, & my legal  
rights - situated as you were in my family, you had no right to interfere, in any such  
way, in my domestic affairs - Your own rights & interests, in such a case, you w<sup>d</sup>.  
perfectly understand - as well as the character & extent of this conduct - under the  
circumstances - Now Expound your House to the Coll. & multiply yourself  
to the officers, & you have the case in hand - <sup>in its main features, and originality, I am out - but wanting</sup>  
some of the aggravating circumstances which go to illustrate <sup>and in this - you have any answer to your</sup>  
interrogatory - <sup>(which he was not expected)</sup> - but quite different - He was greatly removed  
simply required to leave - which he doubtless w<sup>d</sup>. have done - which, he said he expected  
to do, <sup>(if found out)</sup> I think the act such as w<sup>d</sup>. have justified his removal, irrespec-  
tive of the state of feeling among the Southern - or any other students - I. I think, too  
the large majority - or any fr. of the Students here approved his conduct, & desired his con-  
tinuance - He w<sup>d</sup>. not have been allowed to remain - at least, I can speak for myself - I sh.  
have tho't his conduct required his removal - any where - & from any Inst'n - so far as I had  
authority to act - I am confident it w<sup>d</sup>. have taken place - The Truth is - this matter about  
the students, as almost every thing about the affair has been very greatly misrepresented -



Then was it is true - a good deal of excitement offering, for the moment - as was perhaps natural - considering the manner of A's proceeding - the aspect it at first presented - but the Faculty knew very little of this - I, at least, knew almost nothing of it - before they acted - They heard no threats or intimations of being on the part of any one - nor, if they had, w<sup>d</sup>. they have been deterred from doing their duty - I can assure you - this Faculty - are not in the habit of acting from any such Considerations - as they all have had reason, more than once - during the last year - to know - And to show that there is no partiality, in this matter - They had occasion some time since to act upon a case of what they (the Faculty) considered improper treatment of a servant - They removed him, precisely as they did Arnold - tho' contrary to the expressed wish of nearly every student in Coll. -

Now for some of the additional circumstances - This proceeding of Arnold was tantamount to aiding this servant to run away - That was their intention - as one of them declared immediately on his being apprehended - & the other was in the act of passing up his clothes - to escape - when discovered - Under pretence of being for their freedom they were intending to run away - alien their master with a violation of law - but for their money, while they were fairly out of his reach - But Arnold will say he did not know this - He ought to have known it - That is the usual course in such cases - & from what they themselves - or at least one of them - he had reason to believe that was the intention - it is probable the very money A. gave Abram, w<sup>d</sup>. have been used for that purpose - Now what kind of a position w<sup>d</sup>. that place us in - Students of Coll. - secretly aiding servants to run away from their masters

But he may say, that an offer, as that all w<sup>d</sup>. have considered as a far more honorable & manly course, w<sup>d</sup>. have defeated the object - not if it was a "lawful" one - I have the highest professional authority, for saying, that such a course w<sup>d</sup>. not, in the slightest degree, have affected their legal rights, or the responsibility of Capt. H. The case w<sup>d</sup>. have been tried in the Courts here - & he w<sup>d</sup>. have been obliged by formalities which he w<sup>d</sup>. not incur - if he were otherwise disposed - to give them their freedom - let them be when they w<sup>d</sup>. if they were entitled to it "by Law"

This case in no way necessarily connects with slavery - same conduct w<sup>d</sup>. have been offered in any other - This happened to be the relation in which interfere I had before to Capt. H. in a open & injurious manner -



2<sup>nd</sup> draft  
Mar 9  
Complete

No 2

Columbian Coll. D.C.  
1847

Dear Mr. Store

Yours of the 22<sup>d</sup> was duly rec<sup>d</sup>. & altho' I regret  
the occasion which seems to have been chiefly instrumental in calling it  
out I am very happy to hear from you, & will endeavour to give you some  
light on the subject to which you allude - as, within the brief limits of a letter,  
I may be able - It has, indeed, been the cause of a good deal of anxiety  
to us - not it is true - as to the course which our duty required of us - for of that  
we have had, & C. have had but one opinion from the beginning - but from  
the difficulty in the peculiarly sensitive state of the public feeling on the sub-  
ject of Slavery, sh. our action be called in question - of placing the matter in so  
full & clear a light within any narrow compass, as to do justice to all the Par-  
ties concerned. We have published nothing from the Faculty - I have been  
extremely reluctant to do so - I disapprove, wholly, of the Policy of bringing pri-  
vate matters - such as is usually the Discipline of Colleges - Schools & families,  
or other domestic relations - unnecessarily before the public - They can rarely  
judge of them fairly or impartially - & all feelings, & party spirit are awaked,  
on opportunities, & much oftener, I think, injury, than good is done to all  
concerned - But it is, I am sure that in this case, the injury - so far as the Coll. is  
concerned, at least - is already done - or is fairly in Progress - if your impression in  
regard to the "Sentiment of N.C." is correct - & I have no reason to doubt it. and  
whether, by any just explanation we can make - it will be possible to counteract  
that sentiment, I do not know - It has arisen, doubtless, partly from the na-  
ture of the subject - & partly from the exceedingly wrong & injurious statements, both  
as to matters of fact & inference, which have been made publicly, & perhaps pri-  
vately in regard to the whole & different parts of the transaction - But on this,  
I am very sure - if the case is fully known in all its facts & brains, not only in.



the sentiment refused to be altered - but the Faculty w<sup>d</sup>. be sustained in this action, by all the sober reflecting part of the Community, even in N. E.

I have written two or three private Letters - not on purpose - but as I had occasion to write to Individuals - stating some of the principal Facts, some or two of the Points involved in the Case - in the hope that this w<sup>d</sup>. be all that w<sup>d</sup>. be necessary to relieve the Suspension which w<sup>d</sup>. be very likely to be secured, by the very wrong & distorted representations given by interested parties, upon the flimsiest of all testimony, "ex parte" of the persons implicated - I shall regret that - as I c<sup>d</sup>. not write to all - one of these letters might be shown to you or its contents stated - so that you might know something of the ground upon which the Faculty acted. Have you seen it? Some of the historical facts are stated in the Letter of the "Watch" Comp. of the "Watch" in that paper of the 18<sup>th</sup> Inst. No. by no means a clear & full statement of the Principles involved, is given, or the Circumstances which give to the Transaction its distinctive Character. The facts, however, I believe, are correctly stated, as far as they go, & to them I w<sup>d</sup>. refer you without the trouble of going on in detail the external History of the affair.

The main points of the Case - as they presented themselves to the Faculty, were - 1<sup>st</sup>. The secret, clandestine Character of the proceeding - It had all the appearance & all the effect, of a secret plotting, & conspiracy, with the servants of the Steward, against what he knew to be his legal rights, & supposed to be his interests - This was unnecessary in the view of the Faculty was, on many accounts, very improper - It w<sup>d</sup>. be regarded as dishonourable, & extremely offensive in any other case.

The History of the Case is briefly this - I cannot, of course, give you the facts in detail - but so far as they go - they may be implicitly relied on - Some two years ago, Simon Capt. Haynes, a gentleman of wealth & standing in Va. - owner of a Vap. Chh. & much esteemed for his upright consistent Character - came to the Coll. to take charge of the Stewardship with a view of aiding it, by his <sup>as Dr. Simps. has done before</sup> his means - His influence & his labours as Dr. Simps. whose pupil & neighbor &



spiritual child, he was - for whose character struggle he had a great veneration -  
He bro't with him a n<sup>o</sup>. of his servants (slaves) apprehending there might be some  
formality requisite in introducing them into the District - he took the best legal counsel  
Gen Walter Jones, whom you know - by whom he was told, none was required, in his case  
not even registration - was advised not to do it - Some months since, he found that  
two of his best servants - John & Abraham, were becoming very negligent & inattentive to his  
thing & business - This caused him a good deal of trouble & anxiety, in his family, & with his town-  
ers - Certain indications also led him to suppose that John, intended to escape - For these  
reasons - because he had become worthless, here - he had determined to send John back  
to live among his friends, where he hoped he w<sup>d</sup>. be more contented, & so better - Before  
executing this purpose, however, it came suddenly to his knowledge - that Abraham, the  
younger - was about to commence a suit <sup>against his master</sup> - it was s<sup>d</sup>. for his freedom - This, Capt. H. Tamm  
& the only a vexatious suit s<sup>d</sup>. cause him great trouble & expense - <sup>inexpensively</sup> w<sup>d</sup>. doubtless be at-  
tended with the loss or ruin of the servant as he w<sup>d</sup>. run away, unless put in jail  
He therefore determined to send them both at once - to live - not however, without taking  
the same legal counsel, & being assured that he had a perfect <sup>legal</sup> right to do so - Abraham  
on being told he was to go, immediately & voluntarily, gave up the money note, which  
he said <sup>he</sup> mentioned had from him, that he had been his aide & abettor in this affair  
He s<sup>d</sup>. further, that they <sup>both</sup> (the servants) were to have been off, on Monday (this was Sat.) -  
The occurrence did not come to the knowledge of the Faculty, until Mon. - On enquiring, they  
found that Arnold had been for some time - secretly aiding & abetting <sup>with this double</sup> a runaway slave -  
originally abetting them in this course - they had in dispute - especially Abraham - to whom he gave the money note - The note, which was  
a certificate to no one, signed with <sup>a fictitious</sup> name - he avowed, & said it was intended for a  
lawyer, whom he did not name - On being admonished of the impropriety of such a  
course of conduct <sup>in this way</sup> of interference, with the stewards relations to his servants & of the evils  
inquiries which w<sup>d</sup>. necessarily follow from it - to himself - to Capt. H. Tamm & to the Coll.  
he evinced no sense of its impropriety, but rather justified his course, & for aught  
that could be seen or known - w<sup>d</sup>. be made, sh. and opportunity offer - as he has since more  
fully <sup>indicated</sup> proved - <sup>repeated the same course of conduct</sup> to enter upon just such another course of proceeding - The Faculty, assuming  
under these circumstances,



it no longer proper, to retain him as a member of the Coll. - require him to leave - not by a formal ex-  
pulsion - but <sup>by the force of</sup> in the manner which is commonly known by as a simple "Removal"

The main points in the case, as they presented themselves to the Faculty  
were - 1<sup>st</sup>. The secret, clandestine Character of his proceedings - This was  
entirely unnecessary, for any proper objects which he had in view - was on ma-  
ny accounts in the view of the Faculty - highly improper - It w<sup>d</sup>. be regarded as dis-  
honorable, & be extremely offensive any when - \* It w<sup>d</sup>. have all the appear-  
ance & the Effect, of a secret plotting conspiracy with the Servants of the Steu-  
ard, against what he knew to be his legal rights, & opposed to his interests - ag-  
ainst the peace & order of his household.

2<sup>nd</sup>. The want of a due regard for the Proprieties of his situation - He was  
a member of the Coll. & such, sustained Relations to the Steu<sup>ard</sup> as one of its officers -  
he forbade his tampering with his Servants, in any <sup>or interfering in his relations with them</sup> such way - In his entire  
confidence, Capt. H. had allowed his Servants to have free intercourse with the stu-  
dents to visit their rooms, & receive instruction from them in any manner they  
pleased - not thinking that any unfair advantage w<sup>d</sup>. be taken of this freedom,  
to cause him trouble - to break in upon his legal relations to them, or to dis-  
turb the Peace & order of his household - Such a Course w<sup>d</sup>. be regarded as -

as a member of the Coll. - <sup>enjoying</sup> its benefits, receiving the Priv. & advantages  
- tions of those Connected with it - as he fully acknowledged - He was bound to re-  
gard its Interests - its welfare - and not unnecessarily to indulge in any acts or  
even upon any Course of Conduct, which w<sup>d</sup>. destroy its peace & order, or <sup>prose</sup> <sup>great detriment to its interests</sup> <sup>truly</sup> <sup>injure</sup> its usefulness - There is an implied obligation here, which every right  
minded person <sup>will</sup> feel & which must be <sup>expressly</sup> <sup>disregard</sup> - in all mutual Confid-  
- ence w<sup>d</sup>. be destroyed - no Inst. - no family w<sup>d</sup>. be safe - (Let it be understood that a  
man is at liberty to take advantage of this voluntary Commission with a family  
or another - of the <sup>mutual</sup> Confidence which it implies - to indulge in acts or <sup>unnecessarily</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>enter</sup> <sup>into</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>Course</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>conduct</sup> - which it is known, will essentially disturb its peace  
- break up its relations & destroy its means of <sup>usefulness</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>society</sup> - of this kind, at least is at an end - (An unnecessary - known, & celebrated







course, & has actually been supplying them with money, to commence this suit -  
and all this, with the full knowledge of the great trouble & expense it was to cause  
you <sup>& the injury it was to do to others</sup> thus - <sup>the disorder & confusion</sup> it was to bring upon your household -  
in a word - that it w<sup>d</sup>. <sup>wholly</sup> break up your family arrangements & throw your  
whole household into the utmost disorder & confusion. See P. 9. No 1.

But perhaps I ought to say a word more, in answer to the Plea which A.  
makes, in defence of his Course - I have already said his secret clandestine  
proceeding, <sup>considered by the Court, highly improper, & that it was his own fault & responsibility</sup> was, <sup>on his own</sup> ~~unlawful~~ <sup>unjustifiable</sup> for any lawful object, he had in view - than  
from the reasons I have given the Contrary, that he saw, & perhaps as every one  
w<sup>d</sup>. say far more honourably - told the Steward, what he intended to do - or that he came  
to the Faculty, whose Counsel it w<sup>d</sup>. certainly have been proper to have taken in  
so important a step - <sup>all parties</sup> <sup>in fact</sup> ~~we~~ might doubtless have been saved from the trouble  
& injury, this unhappy occurrence has, <sup>probably</sup> <sup>as every one</sup> ~~is~~ likely to produce - He w<sup>d</sup>. then  
have found <sup>at once</sup> that his undertaking was a hopeless one - His object was not at all  
reasonable & therefore c<sup>d</sup>. not be attained - or, he might have rec<sup>d</sup>. as kind treatment as  
his <sup>own</sup> Brother S. J. who had made so many furious attacks upon us in the  
public papers, says he w<sup>d</sup>. have rec<sup>d</sup>. as <sup>well</sup> ~~well~~ - i. e. been told to mind  
his own business, & let the Steward & his Servants alone - That w<sup>d</sup>. have saved  
us from all the trouble - who will say he ought not to have done it?  
I. Mr says he supposed there was a <sup>the Steward's assistant, who was entitled to his money "by law"</sup> ~~clerk~~ in their favour of the Steward's assistant  
& - Taking him a gain, on his own ground - he had no right, under the Circumstances  
to suppose so - Capt. H's Character for probity & integrity, was against  
the supposition - No Lawyer of reputable standing, in the Court w<sup>d</sup>. say <sup>he</sup> ~~they~~ was  
thus entitled - This he had reason to know for it is said the Steward's assistant  
while in correspondence with him, to find a Lawyer to undertake his Case -  
And then a single glance at the Law itself, which any att<sup>y</sup> w<sup>d</sup>. have  
shown him, <sup>w<sup>d</sup>. have caused him to see at once</sup> that there was no plausible ground for the proceeding in his Case -  
Will not any one say - that in a Case involving so serious & important consequences



as he himself anticipated - He sh<sup>d</sup>. have known the grounds upon which he  
proposed to proceed? But it may be said - has been said, in the papers  
that it was only to try the case by law - & if it failed - no harm sh<sup>d</sup>. be  
done - not so - It w<sup>as</sup> <sup>clearly</sup> been, obviously, to way intelligent man - merely a vexa-  
tious suit, & attended with very great trouble & expense - to all the parties  
concerned - Who w<sup>as</sup> likely to be tried in this way? Who has a right to do it?  
Suppose a rumor had got abroad - ungrounded, to be sure - that you had com-  
mitted <sup>a fine</sup> an assault upon a female - Then suppose some one - a friend of yours  
perhaps - or professing to be - taking up this report - instead of going to you &  
giving you an opportunity to explain or refute it - sh<sup>d</sup>. go to the Magistrate  
or aid sailors - others to go - & get a warrant & bring you before the Court &  
send a Jury, for indictment? Then suppose to any remonstrance against  
such a course, he were to say - Oh! I heard the report, & I only tho<sup>t</sup> I sh<sup>d</sup>.  
<sup>give you a chance to</sup> try it before the Court - If ~~you are~~ <sup>you are</sup> found innocent - no harm is done - or  
brought that I can anything about -

But this proceeding on the part of A. was not merely vexatious - It  
was tantamount to aiding these <sup>servants</sup> to run away from their Master - This was  
their intention, as avowed, by one of them, Abram - the other was apparently  
packing up his things to start, when taken to go to va. But C. will say  
he did not know this - <sup>was he yet bound to report it - or at least to suspect it?</sup> He ought to have known it. It is the usual course  
in such cases - and one of them, at least - is known to have made remarks to him, from  
which he might plainly have inferred it - But whether he knew it or not, this  
w<sup>as</sup> undoubtedly have been the fact - so that instead of simply aiding the servants  
to gain their freedom according to law - it w<sup>as</sup> have been affording them means  
& facilities for running away - <sup>whether intended or not</sup> - contrary to law - The two things w<sup>as</sup> have been com-  
mitted together in the minds of all - as they w<sup>as</sup> be in fact - <sup>if he had the credit of it</sup> - they usually are in all  
such cases - fact too, it w<sup>as</sup> seen - of helping individuals here - or a combina-  
tion, to aid servants in running away from their Masters! - Had the mon-  
ey which was given to Abram - which was said to have been intended for a



from any cause, intentional or otherwise on his part as it was very likely to do  
Lawyer - failing of reaching him, and he had run away on Monday - as he avowed  
his intention to do - If W. undoubtedly has used that very money for the pur-  
pose - and Mr. A. W. has been indictable for aiding Slaves to run away, wh.  
W. has been the fact - whether intentional or not - & C. the notes accompa-  
nying the money - have been produced - without address - with a fictitious sig-  
nature - written in pencil, denouncing the strictest Secrecy - in regard to those  
who were concerned in it - it is C. has much strongly against him - <sup>all</sup> why this  
Secrecy - this studied concealment from all who C. has set the matter right, & saved  
us, & all concerned - all the trouble it has occasioned?

of our thing <sup>how</sup> I feel confident - that in the action of the A. no injustice has been done to a  
man - had there been any sacrifice of Northern Rights - or any other rights - and now our  
I feel again that they acted just as you or many of those who condemn us most - as I have  
had us act - or W. has done themselves - had they been placed in like circumstances, or  
had a like case been presented - It was not for leaving a poor Slave, to gain a  
legal confirmation of his right to freedom - there was no such legal right, in this  
case - but for <sup>many</sup> other things which were very improper to be done - under the Circumstan-  
ces - thus the question may arise - whether Northern young men C. have been without  
indulgence to enjoy their rights - &c.

I know the disposition of the public mind upon this subject -



Y  
Waterville College April 30. 1847

Rev. Dr. Bacon

Dear Sir;

At few weeks since Henry J. Arnold made application by letter for admission into this College, stating at the same time some of the circumstances connected with his separation from Columbian College. It was said to him in reply, that the Faculty here had more once departed from the understood usage of Colleges, not to receive a student from another College without a certificate of honorable dismissal; but that, in consideration of the supposed peculiar circumstances of his case, we would accept from him, in place of the usual certificate of dismissal, a letter from yourself to the effect that there was, in your judgment, no valid reason, founded on his conduct while a member of Columbian College, why he should not be received into a College in New England. He now, however, without bringing the required statement, renews with great earnestness, his application to be received here. In this state of the matter, it has seemed to us, that some communication with you is an indispensable preliminary to any action on our part. I therefore, in behalf of the Faculty of this College, respectfully request you to inform us, at your earliest convenience, whether, in view of his conduct as a member of Columbian College, you can give him



the above statement; and, more particularly, whether his  
separation from your College was in consequence of the  
violation of any College Law.

I am, Sir, very sincerely and respectfully yours  
D. N. Sheldon.





PAID

Paid - box 3.

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Rev. Dr. Bacon,  
President of Columbian College,  
Washington City.

Jos. D. A. Sullivan  
New York, N.Y.  
Apr. 30/47



Columbian College D.C.  
May 8<sup>th</sup> 1847

Rev. & Dear Sir.

Your letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> ult. was duly rec<sup>d</sup>. in  
answer to your inquiry in reference to Henry J. Arnold, I am an-  
thorized to say - that <sup>the Faculty here</sup> cannot give it as <sup>this</sup> "Judgment," that there  
is no valid reason, founded on his conduct while a member of the Col-  
umbian College, why he sh<sup>d</sup>. not be received into a College in England  
- or elsewhere - and consequently, that no such Certificate as that  
referred to in your letter - c<sup>d</sup>. be given him. On the contrary, it is  
<sup>officially</sup> the opinion of the Faculty here - that such <sup>the</sup> course of conduct as he pur-  
sued <sup>the</sup> such principles of action as he avowed, w<sup>d</sup>. have justified <sup>wholly</sup> ~~spontaneously~~  
ably <sup>procure</sup> his removal, from any College, or other inst<sup>n</sup> - or from  
any well-regulated family, in the land - It is true, that at the mo-  
ment of his removal - when the facts were not yet fully known, his future  
relations to the Coll. were left <sup>somewhat indefinite</sup> ~~in some degree undetermined~~ - It had not <sup>been</sup> ~~been~~  
<sup>determined</sup> whether the case was one which w<sup>d</sup>. require a public & formal Expulsion,  
or whether it w<sup>d</sup>. admit of his receiving <sup>such a statement of his</sup> a Certificate of honorable ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~for~~  
character, which might, perhaps, aid him in the attempt to gain admission  
to some other inst<sup>n</sup>. but subsequent developments in regard to his  
conduct while here & in his course, since leaving College, have brought the  
Faculty fully to the <sup>determination above mentioned</sup> ~~Conclusion above stated~~ - <sup>over</sup>  
It may not be improper, here to remark, that most of the statements published



-ed, in regard to this transaction, are properly erroneous in <sup>point of</sup> ~~respect to~~ facts - &  
that all are essentially deficient in giving the prominent Points of the Case, &  
in stating the principles involved -

# In reference to the Disfranchisement of College Laws - His Conduct was a flagrant  
violation of all the Laws (even the personal such) which require in a Student  
Integrity of Character - Correctness of Deportment - a due regard to the rights  
& interests of others - fidelity to his duties & obligations as a student - and it was  
for this - he was removed from College -

Yours - J. S. Bacon -  
To Wm. D. A. Sheldon - Pres. Waterville Coll. Me. - Copy -

Copy of letter to  
W. D. A. Sheldon Waterville  
Me. 5 Dec 1847